

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

Compiled and edited by

John H. Crothers
James P. Lorentz
Donald A. Sherman
Marilyn M. Vihman

	890 Itonama	890 Itonama	890 Itonama
890	01 p	10 t/s-hacek-ejective ³⁰ [t/s-ejective] (free)	
890	02 b		51 i
890	03 t	11 s	
890	04 t-palatalized ³⁰	12 m	52 e ⁰¹ [epsilon] ⁶⁰
890	05 t-ejective ³⁰	13 n	53 i-bar
890	06 d	14 l	54 a
890	07 k	15 r-flap	55 u
890	08 k-ejective ³⁰	16 glottal stop	56 o ⁰¹
890	09 t/s-hacek [t/s] (free)	17 h	57 yod ⁰³ 58 w
890	\$a Itonama \$d Macro-Chibchan \$e NE Bolivia \$f 2,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$h Jim Lorentz (review)		
890	\$a Liccardi, Millicent and Joseph Grimes \$b 1968 \$c Itonama Intonation and Phonemes \$d Linguistics 38.36-41 \$a informants \$r 1 year, 2 months		
890	\$a INTONATION \$A The authors find that there are three distinctive pitch levels in the intonation system. These are intonational units, not lexical tones, but no meanings of any kind are given (e.g. declarative, etc.). As examples the authors give patterns on the last 2 syllables of words (stressed syllable followed by unstressed). The stressed syllable may have any of the three pitch levels, the following syllable any lower level. (p.37f) \$A "Contours in Itonama consist of one or more words, the maximum being six words. Each word in the contour has its own intonation, and the last word is followed by a terminal feature. On the last word of the contour there is a potentially greater elaboration of intonation than on nonfinal words; high-low and low-low intonation patterns, for example, are extremely rare in any but contour final position. There are at least two contrastive types of contour termination: ordinary (9) and drawled (:). The ordinary termination is phonetically a decrescendo in loudness accompanied by a slight drawling of the final syllable.... In the drawled termination the last two syllables of the contour are lengthened perceptibly." (p.36) See further discussion about tones (4 phonetic tones in Itonama), stress and intonation on pages 37, 38, 39 of source.		
890	\$a PHONOLOGICAL WORD \$A initial CC: /s/ + /p, b, t, d, t-palatalized, t-ejective, k, k-ejective, t/s-hacek, t/s-hacek-ejective, m, n/ (always due to contraction of person prefix) \$A No word-final C exist. Words have from two to seven syllables. (p.37, 39)		
890	\$a STRESS \$A Word stress is penultimate. (p.37)		
890	\$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(C)V(C) \$A final C: /s, h, glottal stop/ \$A initial CC: (only word-initial)		
890 01	\$A The source calls /e/ and /o/ "low;" however, the designation "low" is clearly only phonological here.		
890 03	\$A /yod/ is listed as alveolar in the consonant chart. (p.40)		
890 30	\$A /t-palatalized/ and the ejectives could also be regarded as phoneme sequences of stop plus /yod/ or /glottal stop/, respectively, according to the source. (p.40) Against this interpretation is the fact that syllable internal consonant clusters do not generally occur in Itonama.		
890 60	\$A /e/ is realized as [epsilon] "word medially before /h/, /glottal stop/, and all stops." (p.39)		